

## INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny. Temp. 72-81 (23-24). Tomorrow little change. Temp. 72-85 (23-24). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 73-80 (23-24). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 73-85 (23-24). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 72-80 (23-24). Yesterday's temp. 77-84. INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 8

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Mrs. Josephine Matlock at work at her life-saving switchboard. Associated Press

## Transatlantic Call Foils Suicide

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT)—A suicide in Paris was frustrated by a complex transatlantic rescue effort involving a New York City patrolman, an overseas telephone operator and the Paris police.

It began with a telephone call to police headquarters here from a man in Mahwah, N.J., and ended with the French police entering the gas-filled apartment of a 24-year-old publicity agent, Fabienne Bourdon, finding her with her wrists slashed and taking her to a hospital.

According to the account given out yesterday by the police here, Patrolman Joseph P. Gordon, on duty in the correspondence section at headquarters, received a call at 11:20 a.m. Wednesday from Neal Henry, a pipe importer. He said he was calling after his effort to get help in New Jersey proved futile.

Mr. Gordon said that Mr. Henry shouted, "I want Istanbul!" and then explained that a friend to whom he was talking on another line had cut her wrists and turned on the gas in her Paris apartment.

Mr. Henry said he asked an associate of his to contact

### Girl's Life Saved By Paris Police Alerted by N.Y.

talking with Miss Bourdon on the phone while he called the police on another line.

Advising Mr. Henry to keep the conversation with Paris going, Mr. Gordon called the overseas division of American Telephone and Telegraph and explained the situation to the group chief operator, Mrs. Doris Whitfield.

Mrs. Whitfield, in turn, called Mrs. Josephine Matlock, an AT&T operator for 18 years and alerted her to get the chief Paris operator.

What happened next, Mrs. Whitfield said, was that "we found we were running into a no-circuit condition." It was then, Mrs. Matlock recalled yesterday, "about 11:45 a.m." a busy time for last-minute business calls to Paris, which is five hours ahead of New York, and all 135 circuits—radio and 61 satellite—were busy.

But because "this was an extreme emergency," Mrs. Whitfield instructed all the 300 other

operators on the 11th floor of the building to stop dialing for a minute, and she got a circuit that was clear.

Once in touch with the chief Paris operator, Mrs. Matlock outlined the problem and because the connection was poor, suggested Patrolman Gordon that he give her the details and she would relay them.

"The Paris police responded quickly," Mr. Gordon said, "but they did not have the number of the apartment and I could hear the woman, I could hear him say that the Paris police had entered the apartment."

The entire incident, according to Mrs. Matlock, took 38 minutes.

The whole conversation, Mrs. Matlock said, was conducted in English, which she said was spoken by all international operators in other countries.

Mrs. Matlock, Patrolman Gordon said, "deserves all the credit." He said he had heard that Miss Bourdon was in fair condition yesterday.

Mr. Henry declined to answer inquiries about the incident.

## 5 Soviet Ships May Establish Base at Cuba

By Paul Hoffman

LONDON, Sept. 4 (NYT)—Natalia Makarova, a leading ballerina of the Leningrad Kirov Ballet, sought and obtained political asylum in Britain tonight. She defected to the West at the end of a six-week season at the Royal Festival Hall here. Miss Makarova, whose performance in "Giselle" and in "Swan Lake" won acclaim by London critics, was not scheduled to appear tonight in the first of three farewell performances of the Soviet troupe to be given over the weekend.

The capacity audience at the large modern hall on the south bank of the Thames, who applauded a program of "Mixed Diversions," were unaware of the ballerina's defection. Many of the spectators were American tourists. Meanwhile, the Home Office said in a brief statement that Miss Makarova had earlier this evening asked to be allowed to remain in this country and that her request had been granted.

The month's figures did confirm White House claims that at least the upward surge in unemployment has been largely halted. The August rate was virtually unchanged from the 5 percent level in May. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

The spokesman said that all of the ships in the group are relatively new, the oldest having been built in 1966.

The Defense Department in Washington said that the squadron would enter the Caribbean tomorrow if it continued on its present course and speed.

Last week, the commander of the Caribbean Sea Frontier and the U.S. Naval District, Rear Adm. Novell G. Ward, said in a speech in San Juan, that Russia would probably establish a naval base on Cuba in the near future.

Referring to Adm. Ward's statement, a spokesman said today that the city of Cienfuegos, on Cuba's south coast, was a likely site for the Russian naval base, although Havana already has all the necessary facilities to handle large warships.

Cienfuegos, situated about midway along the southern coastal plain, has a large natural bay and has long been used by fishing and cargo vessels.

Cienfuegos is about 400 miles west of the U.S. Navy's base at Guantanamo Bay. That base can handle the largest ships in the U.S. Navy and has two airfields large enough to accommodate any size and type of plane. About 9,000 military personnel are stationed here.

### A Bombing in Rome

ROME, Sept. 4 (AP)—A large bomb exploded before dawn today in front of an Alfa Romeo salesroom, damaging a half dozen autos on display and injuring a passing policeman. The policeman, said he was nearly run down by two long-haired youths who fled the scene in an auto just before the blast.

The action has left the men stunned, confused and, in some cases, bitter. They are eligible for retirement, but at only modest pensions. Because of their ages—late 50s and early 60s—their chances of finding jobs in their field are considered poor, especially in light of

## U.S. Jobless Rate Hits a 6-Year High

### Payroll Positions Decline Again

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP)—Unemployment inches up to 5.1 percent last month—the highest level since October, 1964—and payroll jobs declined for the fourth month out of the last five, the government announced today.

While the increase in the seasonally adjusted jobless rate from 5 percent in July is not considered statistically significant, the plight of those on the lower rungs of the occupational ladder definitely worsened and there was little in the monthly report to confirm claims by administration spokesmen that the economic climate is improving.

White House economists have taken pains to point out, however, that unemployment is likely to increase a bit more at the same time that other indicators of business activity are improving.

#### New-Farm Payroll

Underscoring the year-long slide in the economy were figures for non-farm payroll employment, which at 70,724,000 was down slightly from a year ago and off 90,000 from July after seasonal adjustment. Normally an annual increase of about 1.5 million is expected.

Two of the hardest hit sectors of the economy in August were manufacturing and construction, where jobs declined by 75,000 and 40,000 respectively after seasonal adjustment.

The unemployment rate for construction workers jumped from 11 to 12.2 percent. A year ago it was 7 percent in this highly seasonal occupation, where jobless rates regularly exceed the overall average.

#### White Collar Decline

The rate for blue-collar workers as a whole advanced from 6.5 to 7 percent.

There was a corresponding decline among white collar workers from 3.1 to 2.7 percent.

Although some of the burden of unemployment was shifted among occupational groups—from white to blue collar workers—there was little evidence of deterioration along racial lines.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for whites edged up from 4.7 to 4.8 percent and that for nonwhites from 8.3 to 8.4 percent, neither increase statistically significant.

#### Black Ratio

Black unemployment thus remained below its historic 2-to-1 ratio to white for the tenth month out of the last 12.

Rates for adult males remained steady at 3.7 percent and for women declined a bit, from 5 to 4.8. That for teen-agers rose substantially from 13.5 to 15.9 percent. But this is an exceedingly volatile rate subject to wide monthly fluctuations.

Customarily high, the rate has risen far less on a percentage basis than those for other broad groups of workers.

The ratio for black teen-agers dipped slightly to a bit under 30 percent. This is up from 24 percent a year ago.

The month's figures did confirm White House claims that at least the upward surge in unemployment has been largely halted. The August rate was virtually unchanged from the 5 percent level in May.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



King Hussein of Jordan. Associated Press

## Hussein Asks Big Four Help On Iraq Threat

By Stephens Broening

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP)—King Hussein of Jordan has asked for help from the Big Four in the face of an Iraqi threat to intervene militarily to protect Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan, diplomatic sources said today.

The Jordanian government made its appeal in separate messages to the ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain.

Jordan's Foreign Minister Anton Atallah tonight denied that Jordan had asked for help from the Big Four. Amman radio reported,

"In the name of the Jordanian government, I deny these reports," Mr. Atallah said.

The highly placed sources in Paris said Jordan did not specify what kind of support it wanted, but at the same time, the government made no attempt to hide its preoccupation with the Iraqi ultimatum.

Meanwhile, in Amman Palestinian guerrillas today insisted on two conditions before starting talks with Hussein's government on preventing further clashes between guerrillas and the Jordanian Army.

The Central Committee of the Palestine resistance movement, which comprises the ten main guerrilla organizations, said in a statement these conditions were:

• Withdrawal of the army from positions taken up around Amman after the king's acceptance of the U.S. peace initiative in the Middle East Aug. 7.

• Purging the army and security forces in Jordan of "suspected anti-guerrilla elements."

Once these conditions are met, the Central Committee is willing to end the guerrillas' armed presence in Amman and enter in good faith into talks with the government to end the current crisis, the statement said.

Hussein last night suggested the talks in a ten-minute radio address in which he expressed his determination to restore order in the country with or without the cooperation of guerrillas.

Guerrilla leaders are to bring up their crisis-till conditions at a emergency session of the Arab League council scheduled for tomorrow in Cairo to mediate between guerrillas and Hussein's regime.

There were sporadic outbursts of gunfire in Amman this morning. But government and guerrilla sources emphasized there were no new clashes between the army and guerrillas.

Firing broke out in Amman again tonight. Red tracer lit the sky over the darkened city. The firing appeared to come from several directions. It was mostly small arms fire, but two or three heavy thuds were also heard.

Baghdad told Jordan last night what would take the necessary measures to protect the guerrillas in their running battle with Hussein. Iraq has an estimated 12,000 troops stationed in Jordan, most of them within easy striking distance of Amman.

According to a Reuters dispatch, there was no evidence (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Russia to Study the U.S. Charges That Egypt Violates Cease-Fire...

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (NYT)—

The Soviet Union, affirming its desire for a political settlement in the Middle East, has informed the United States that it will study Washington's charges that Egypt has violated the Middle East cease-fire agreement by moving new Soviet missiles closer to the Suez Canal.

Informed sources said today that U.S. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam had warned that the Middle East peace efforts could be endangered by the alleged violations by Egypt, whose main supporter is the Soviet Union. He delivered the warning in his

meeting yesterday with Vladimir M. Vinogradov, a deputy foreign minister.

Mr. Vinogradov, a Middle East expert, reportedly made no comment on the charges, saying merely that they would be studied. He and other Soviet officials have stressed to American diplomats in recent days their government's commitment to a settlement in the Middle East, the sources said.

Mr. Beam did not present the Russians with detailed photos and other data on the alleged violations, but spoke more about the political importance of the need to adhere to the agreement. The details on the violations were given to Egyptian authorities in Cairo, sources said.

This was not the first meeting

Mr. Beam had with Soviet officials on the recent Middle East situation. He has met with officials regularly since the cease-fire went into effect last month, the sources said.

Sources here do not anticipate a quick Soviet reply to Mr. Beam's entreaties. In fact, most diplomats doubt that Moscow will ever reply on the merits of the charges, which are presumed here to be accurate. "Moscow is determined not to embarrass Cairo publicly."

The best that American (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## ...as Cairo Rejects the Accusation

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (Reuters)—

Egypt today denied U.S. charges that it has violated the Suez Canal cease-fire agreement and accused Israel of breaching the agreement.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad today told Donald Bergus, chief of the U.S. Interests mission here, that American statements about Egyptian violations were "completely far

from the truth."

The minister also told Mr. Bergus that Israel had committed numerous violations of the cease-fire by building fortifications on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal.

The United States said nothing about these violations despite its knowledge of them," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that the behavior of the Israeli government and statements of its officials indicate that it is still determined to pursue its "expansionist policy," he said.

He claimed that although two months had elapsed since the American-initiated Israel had refused to contact Gunnar Jarring, the UN peace mediator.

He said that Mr. Riad in-

formed Mr. Bergus that in accepting the American peace initiative Egypt wanted to reassert her desire to achieve peace on the basis of the UN Security Council resolution.

Egypt has ascertained that the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that the American minister told the United States "yielded to Israeli pressure and threats" by

**To Press for SAM Withdrawal****U.S. Trip for Mrs. Meir Advanced**

By Peter Gross

JERUSALEM, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir today advanced by a month the schedule for her planned United States visit, which now is to begin within two or three weeks. The change will allow an earlier buildup of pressure on the U.S. to seek removal of Soviet-made missiles placed near the Egyptian bank of the Suez Canal during the month-old cease-fire.

The premier's office gave up precise dates in making Mrs. Meir's travel plans known, except to say that it would be after the middle of the month.

In Washington, the White House confirmed today that President Nixon likely would meet Mrs. Meir during her unofficial visit to the United States, probably on Sept. 17, the UPI reported.

Since Foreign Minister Abba Eban is to arrive in New York about Sept. 15, Mrs. Meir's subsequent visit adds a new and higher level to the anticipated dialogue with



Golda Meir

the United States as attempts are made to put the peacemaking effort between Israel and the Arab states back in operation.

Yesterday's announcement by the

**Reaffirm Desire for Settlement****Russians Say They Will Study U.S. Charges Against Egypt**

(Continued from Page 1)

ficials can hope for, diplomats said, would be Soviet diplomatic pressure on Cairo to stop deploying additional equipment, without anything being said publicly. American and Israeli reconnaissance could observe the situation on the ground.

Western diplomats have underscored party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's speech last week, in which he said Russia backed the peace efforts and that a mideast peace would be in the interests of both the Arab states and Israel.

**Early Claims Dismissed**

Soviet media, which have consistently taken the Egyptian side in the charges and coun-

**Hussein Asks Big 4 Help**

(Continued from Page 1)

today to support reports that the Iraqi troops based in northern Jordan had maneuvered to support the guerrillas.

Jordan launched its initiative with the Big Four hours after the ultimatum had been delivered. Jordan stressed its rights of security under the UN charter.

Sources here did not know whether all four had given a reply, but it was thought that Britain and the United States were ready to offer their moral support.

It was considered improbable that any of the three Western powers were in a position to commit troops to bolster Hussein, even if they were so disposed.

Diplomatic sources agreed that the success of Jordan's initiative would depend on the reaction of Russia, the Big Four nation which is conceded to have the most influence in Baghdad.

They said a key factor would be what Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser did. Allied with Jordan, Egypt is thought to have the military capacity to airlift a substantial number of troops to Jordan if necessary.

At the same time, it was considered unlikely Israel would stand by idly if it looked like the combined forces of Iraq and the Palestinians were going to topple Hussein and replace his regime with a radical government along the lines of Iraq's Baathist regime.

**Lebanon Asks Pullback**

BERUIT, Sept. 4 (AP).—Palestinian guerrillas in south Lebanon have been asked to pull back six miles from the border so Israel will no longer be able to justify reprisal raids against villages in the area.

Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt, made the request yesterday and said guerrilla military leaders will consider it today.

Mr. Jumblatt said he acted after a stormy session Wednesday of the Lebanese cabinet in which some ministers "displayed an irrational hostility toward the guerrillas, which only served to widen the gap between the Palestinians and some Leba-

**Britain Backs Charges**

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP).—Britain today backed American and Israeli charges of Egyptian violations of the Middle East cease-fire and called for swift renewal of peace talks at the United Nations.

But a Foreign Office spokesman shied away from saying whether Britain had independent confirmation of Egyptian violations of the cease-fire along the Suez Canal.

The State Department's announcement yesterday of American support for the Israeli charges, the spokesman said, "speaks for itself." "We too believe there have been violations of the cease-fire standstill agreement."

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State Department that Egypt had been violating the month-old cease-fire arrangements—as Israel has been alone in claiming for most of that period—brought an end to what American and Israeli analysts consider an unsavory, and probably unnecessary, dispute between the two governments.

Friction remains, and presumably will continue up to and perhaps after Mrs. Meir's anticipated talks with President Nixon. This centers on whether the Nixon administration will be able to take satisfactory steps to restore the integrity of the cease-fire which it undertook to guarantee, now that one side has allegedly broken it.

As a start, Israelis expect Egypt to stop constructing launching sites for its Soviet-supplied anti-aircraft missiles in the Suez Canal Zone, something they allegedly have been doing since the first hours of the cease-fire Aug. 7.

Mrs. Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan are publicly demanding more United States pressure to ensure that the missiles already deployed in violation of the cease-fire and standstill agreement be removed. The premier made this demand late last night, after hearing that the U.S. government had finally admitted the Egyptian breach of the truce.

Mr. Eban indicated in a television interview this evening that the cabinet had not yet decided when Israel's acting negotiator for the indirect peace talks with the Arab states should return to the United Nations.

**To Take Action**

Mr. Eban also said in the interview that Israel had the right to act on its own against missile bases Egypt allegedly set up in violation of the cease-fire, United Press International reported.

"We have taken this up with the United States and the United States has recognized the facts," Mr. Eban said. "Israel is entitled by the principle of reciprocity to take action on the political level and on any other level it deems necessary. We are now pursuing political methods," he said.

The negotiator, Yosef Tekoah, Israel's permanent representative at the UN, has been in Jerusalem for the last nine days on what started as routine consultations but became Israel's way of stalling the peace talks until the missile buildup had been taken seriously.

"We have decided to keep Ambassador Tekoah here for the purpose of further consultations on our position," Mr. Eban said. "In a few weeks the negotiations will continue and decisions will be reached."

The cabinet is to discuss Mr. Tekoah's mission at its regular mission Sunday. "We'll see how things develop, and then decide whether or not he should return," a senior official said.

Israel is thus attempting to serve notice on the United States, the Arab nations and the Soviet Union that if they have any interest at all in furthering the diplomatic peacemaking efforts, they should force compliance with the other part of the bargain, the cease-fire and standstill.

Mr. Eban said that after the Six Day War some Arab states refused to accept the cease-fire and called for the continuation of the battle at all costs. The leader of this camp was Algerian," Mr. Eban said.

"Kouyoum and Boumedienne

Mr. Eban described a conversation which he said took place between Algeria's Mr. Boumedienne and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

He said in a heated argument Mr. Boumedienne demanded greater participation in the Arab-Israeli struggle by the Russians, and that Mr. Kosygin replied,

"Do you want us to fight the war for you?"

Mr. Eban said that after the Six Day War some Arab states began calling for a war to liberate the occupied lands.

"How can such a war be fought on the Egyptian front, when there is the Suez Canal acting as a barrier and the enemy entrenched on the other side?" he asked.

"And how can this kind of war be fought on the eastern front, with all the divisions and differences between the countries of that region?"

Taking all these viewpoints into consideration, Mr. Eban said, Egypt had decided to:

• Say yes to the 1967 cease-

fire to rebuild its strength.

• Accept further military assistance from the Soviet Union.

Concorde Test Delayed

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 4 (AP).—Turbofan air high over western Britain kept the supersonic Concorde grounded today for the third day in a row. The British prototype was scheduled to fly down an 800-mile flight path at speeds up to more than 1,100 miles an hour.

The military spokesman here said nothing about a helicopter operation. All the Israeli planes returned safely, he said.

The Palestinian command announced earlier that Israeli troops had fought a day-long battle with guerrillas near the village of Chouba. It said the Israeli planes raked the area before troops landed by helicopter.

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But a Foreign Office spokes-

man shied away from saying

whether Britain had independent confirmation of Egyptian

violations of the cease-fire along the Suez Canal.

**Israel Planes Hit Targets In Lebanon**

TEL AVIV, Sept. 4 (AP).—Israeli warplanes bombed and strafed Arab guerrilla targets on the slopes of Mount Hermon in southeast Lebanon this afternoon, the military command said.

The Palestine Armed Struggle Command announced earlier that Israeli troops had fought a day-long battle with guerrillas near the village of Chouba. It said the Israeli planes raked the area before troops landed by helicopter.

The military spokesman here said

nothing about a helicopter opera-

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"speaks for itself."

"We too believe there have been

violations of the cease-fire stand-

still agreement."

Rats Become Homosexual in Test Of Chemical Rated an Aphrodisiac

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI).—A chemical thought to be an aphrodisiac really makes male rats homosexual, two scientists reported yesterday.

The chemical was known to trigger "mounting behavior" in male rats. But, reported Drs. Richard E. Whalen and William F. Lutigo, the male rats mounted other males only.

The two scientists from the University of California at Irvine injected the chemical, P-chlorophenylalanine (PCPA) in a methyl alcohol solution into male rats that were "sexually experienced and known to be vigorous copulators." The scientists were studying the effects of the chemical on the mind.

The male rats were less sexually active with female partners after receiving the chemical than before, the scientists reported in the current issue of Science magazine.

The chemical is known to inhibit the production of one of the brain's most important chemicals, serotonin, which has been found to affect sleep. Serotonin has also been implicated in such mental illness as schizophrenia, and is also believed to affect animals' sexual drive.

Drs. Whalen and Lutigo suggested that PCPA disturbed the male rats' "ability to adequately distinguish appropriate sexual partners."

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**Heikal Rules Out Military Settlement****Calls Political Accord Only Mideast Solution**

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Egyptian Information Minister Mohammed Heikal said today that there can be no military settlement in the Middle East—that a political agreement is the only solution.

Mr. Heikal, writing in today's edition of the semiofficial Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram, which he edits, outlined Egypt's attitude toward Israel and the other Arab states since before the 1967 war. He also said it was Egypt's determination to involve itself with the Arab world that was the cause of all its troubles.

As a start, Israelis expect Egypt to stop constructing launching sites for its Soviet-supplied anti-aircraft missiles in the Suez Canal Zone, something they allegedly have been doing since the first hours of the cease-fire Aug. 7.

Mrs. Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan are publicly demanding more United States pressure to ensure that the missiles already deployed in violation of the cease-fire and standstill agreement be removed. The premier made this demand late last night, after hearing that the U.S. government had finally admitted the Egyptian breach of the truce.

Mr. Heikal indicated in a television interview this evening that the cabinet had not yet decided when Israel's acting negotiator for the indirect peace talks with the Arab states should return to the United Nations.

There cannot be a military settlement, because no force in the world can achieve its aims all the way.

"The only way for us is in a political settlement, which means introducing military, economic and diplomatic pressures to achieve our aims," Mr. Heikal said.

**Arab Destiny**

Taking a sideswipe at Syria and Algeria—both of which have rejected the American peace-seeking plan accepted by Mr. Nasser—Mr. Heikal said, "Egypt's determination to keep the Arab world's destiny locked with its own has been the cause of its difficulties, both with Israel and with some of its Arab compatriots."

Mr. Heikal noted that Egypt had helped Algeria in its struggle against the French and the Yemenis in their fight with the Imam's family. "In 1967 Egypt faced its greatest problem—all-out war—between the (Arab) threat which was facing Syria at the time."

"This doubt was expressed by among other people—the late Gen. Abdul Monem Riad, who a few weeks before the start of the Six Day War said, 'I smell something dangerous in the Arab Middle East centering around Damacus—a something against Cairo,'" Mr. Heikal wrote. Gen. Riad, Egyptian Army chief of staff, was killed by an Israeli shell in March, 1969.

Mr. Heikal said there are serious doubts whether Syria is really threatened by Israel.

"This doubt was expressed by among other people—the late Gen. Abdul Monem Riad, who a few weeks before the start of the Six Day War said, 'I smell something dangerous in the Arab Middle East centering around Damacus—a something against Cairo,'" Mr. Heikal wrote. Gen. Riad, Egyptian Army chief of staff, was killed by an Israeli shell in March, 1969.

Recaptured by Cambodian forces yesterday, Srang is 33 miles south of the capital.

The Cambodians called in air strikes against the Communists attacking at Tram Khamar. In keeping with government policy, the nationality of the aircraft was not disclosed.

One Cambodian soldier was killed and five wounded in the fighting at Tram Khamar, and several Communists were killed in the air strikes, but no specific Communist casualty figure was given.

The Cambodian high command said six Cambodian troops were killed and 42 wounded in recapturing Srang yesterday. The spokesman said the Communists lost at least 14 killed and dragged an unknown number of other dead and wounded away when they withdrew.

A Cambodian patrol at Prey Sanket, 52 miles south of Phnom Penh, clashed with Communist forces yesterday, killing four.

**War in Vietnam**

SAIGON, Sept. 4 (UPI).—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops attacked overnight in the 3d Military Region of South Vietnam, which stretches from Saigon northward to the Cambodian border.

The U.S. command reported to day at least three significant rocket and mortar attacks in the 3d Region against American positions ranging from 37 miles northeast to 57 miles northwest of Saigon.

Some Americans were wounded but none killed, the command said and material damage was light. Little ground fighting was reported across the country.

**Reds Massing**

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 4 (AP).—Up to ten Communist divisions are now in Cambodia or are moving down the Ho Chi Minh Trail with orders from Hanoi to launch a major new offensive in Vietnamese areas.

Some Americans were wounded but none killed, the command said and material damage was light. Little ground fighting was reported across the country.

**Government Cautious**

Until today the government has handled the situation cautiously despite sporadic incidents of violence.

In his television appearance to-night Mr. Hai accused the veterans of "ignoring" national laws, sheltering thieves, prostitutes and mugger in their shack communities, extorting money from businessmen and selling to civilians the houses they built illegally for themselves.

At Diaz Dinner

## Nixon Vows a Better Future For the Mexican-Americans

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 4 (UPI)—President Nixon warmly welcomed Mexico's President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz here yesterday and promised a better future for Mexican-Americans in the United States.

At one of the largest state dinners ever given—much larger than any ever given at the White House—the President hailed Mr. Diaz Ordaz as a "great" president who

## 2 Fugitives In Wis. Blast Elude Police

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Sept. 4 (UPI)—Two fugitives sought in the Aug. 24 fatal bombing at the University of Wisconsin fell into the hands of police for the second time yesterday and for the second time were released by authorities who failed to link their names with the case.

Police said two men carrying drivers' licenses identifying them as Dwight Armstrong, 19, and David S. Fine, 18, were stopped here because their car had a faulty muffler.

They were questioned for about an hour and then let go by authorities who did not recognize their names.

It was reported earlier this week that police at a roadblock near Madison, Wis., stopped a car carrying Mr. Armstrong, his brother, Karlton, 22, and two other men but did not detain them when the brothers said they were on their way to a vacation area in upstate Wisconsin.

Little Falls police said Dwight Armstrong and Mr. Fine told them they were on their way to visit Leo Burt in Utica." Mr. Burt, 22, was the fourth suspect named by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Wednesday.

### Four Hours Late

It was not until four hours after Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Fine were released that Little Falls police discovered they were wanted.

Federal authorities have said the fugitives may be headed for Canada. It is a drive of about two hours from the Little Falls-Utica area to the Thousand Islands Bridge leading to Canada above Watertown in northern New York.

An FBI spokesman in Utica said the FBI was "doing everything logically possible to try and locate these individuals in this area. It's a big search of a big area."

Although the four suspects were subjects of a nationwide hunt by the FBI, a spokesman at State Police Headquarters in Albany said they had received no special alert. The spokesman said the usual procedure is for the FBI to mail flyers with names, photographs and details of a crime rather than to teletype information to local authorities.

### Car Stolen

A check of the car showed it had been stolen in Westchester County between 7:30 a.m. and 8 a.m. yesterday.

The Armstrong brothers, Mr. Fine and Mr. Burt were all named Wednesday in federal warrants charging them with sabotage, destruction of government property and conspiracy in the bombing in Madison. A graduate student researcher was killed in the blast at an Army research center.

## U.S. Acts to Block Parents In Alabama School Takeover

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Justice Department moved yesterday to block the virtual takeover of three white schools in Alabama by white parents whose children have been ordered to attend other schools under a court desegregation plan.

The department asked the U.S. District Court in Birmingham to order the eight parents to halt

## Rock Composer, 27, Found Dead

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Alan C. Wilson, 27, a member of the Canned Heat rock group, was found dead in his sleeping bag yesterday behind a friend's home in nearby Topanga Canyon.

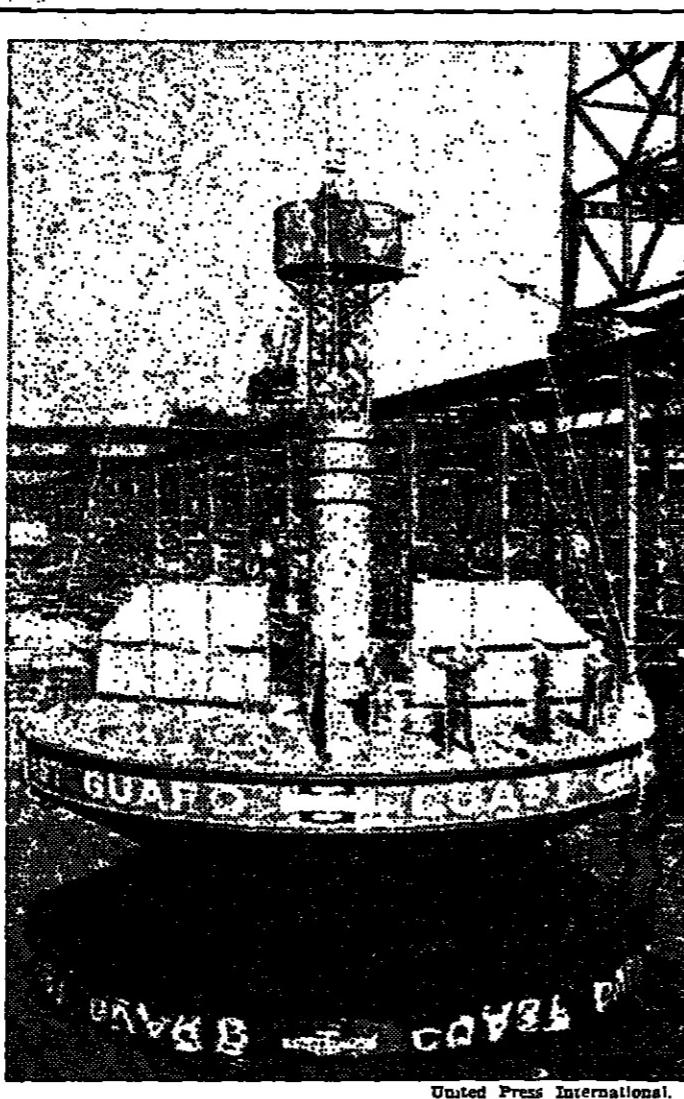
An autopsy was being performed to determine the cause of death. A spokesman for Liberty Records, the group's recording company, said sleeping pills were found in Mr. Wilson's pocket and he had been depressed recently.

Mr. Wilson, who played the guitar and harmonica, was an original member of the Canned Heat, which was formed in 1966, and was the composer of two of the group's most popular songs, "Going Up the Country" and "On the Road Again."

### Blast Kills 15 on Bus

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 4 (Reuters)—At least 15 persons were killed today when dynamite was carried illegally on a bus exploded in northeastern Brazil. The death toll is expected to climb, radio reports said.

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PAGE: EIC. 72-8United Press International.  
Navigational buoy is 40 feet in diameter, 38 feet tall.

## Huge Buoys Start Replacing Lightships at U.S. Harbors

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT)—The first of seven buoys designed to replace lightships has reported for duty off Sandy Hook, N.J.

Its arrival Wednesday began the age of the mammoth buoy for the Coast Guard, for which it will serve as a permanent aid to navigation.

The device, which weighs 140 tons, was anchored at the point that had been occupied by Scotland Lightship until 1966. At that time the vessel was withdrawn and replaced by a large experimental buoy, now no longer needed.

The new Coast Guard buoys have a diameter of 40 feet and a tower 38 feet high.

At Ambrose, the entrance to New York harbor that was originally guarded by the Ambrose and Scotland Lightships, the new buoy supplements the Ambrose Light station, a permanent Texas-tower type structure in service for several years.

Several places now guarded by lightships—including the entrance to San Francisco Bay and the Humboldt Bay area in northern California—are soon to have the large buoys installed.

However, the Coast Guard plans to retain a limited number of lightships at such sites as Nantucket, Mass.; the Columbia River in Oregon and Cape May, N.J.

Development of the large navigational buoys as a lightship replacement was dictated by economics. Built by the General Dynamics Corp., it costs about \$250,000 and does not have to be manned.

A modern lightship would cost about \$3 million to build. In addition, it would require 15 to 19 men as well as support personnel ashore.

The new buoy's tower houses a 7,500-candlepower light, visible for ten miles, a fog signal and a radio-beacon antenna. Power is supplied by a continuously running diesel generator using propane gas. Refueling is required once a year.

The buoys can be fitted with sensors to gather scientific data.

## CBS, Replying to FCC, Says Nixon Promotes GOP on TV

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP)—The CBS television network said yesterday that President Nixon's numerous television appearances serve as a forum for Republican party pronouncements and that television networks need the opportunity and the flexibility to allow the Democrats to reply.

CBS made its comments in a petition to the Federal Communications Commission asking the FCC to reverse a "fairness doctrine" ruling made last month. In that decision the FCC ordered to give the Republican National Committee air time to answer a July 4 broadcast of the Democratic National Committee.

In its petition, CBS contended that the program of the Democrats was intended only to counterbalance President Nixon's appearances. To require another chance for Republican rebuttal, the network said, "raises serious obstacles to the achievement of fairness on a continuing basis."

Spokesman of Party

Although CBS conceded that the President speaks as a national leader "above party and politics," the network said he "is also the unquestioned leader and spokesman of his party."

"In fact, the extensive appearances of President Nixon on CBS to discuss public issues have constituted a strong endorsement or a continuing basis."

## Indian Chief Tells Off New York: 'Nation Doesn't Talk to a State'

NEDROW, N.Y., Sept. 4 (UPI)—A chief of the Onondaga Nation has told a state legislative subcommittee that members of the Iroquois Confederation will not be governed by New York laws on Indian affairs.

"A nation does not talk to a state," Chief Irving Powless said at a hearing on the Onondaga reservation south of Syracuse. "We are an equal with the federal government of the United States of America."

The chief told the four members of the Indian Affairs subcommittee that he spoke to them only reluctantly in order to make the Indian position clear.

The chief, whose Onondaga are the "keepers of the fire" the nation from which the head chiefs of the six-nation confederacy come, told the committee that the biggest problem the Indians face is getting the state to recognize the Iroquois claim to be a separate country and the federal and state governments to live up to treaty promises.

The Indians want New York State to deliver on treaty promises to provide social services, Chief Powless said.

"The law of the white man and the law of the Indian can never mix," the witness stated. "We do not govern each other." The chief showed the committee an Indian identification card which he said was approved by the Iroquois and recognized as a passport by four foreign countries.

## Fingerprints Lost on Tate Murder Gun

### Boy Who Found It Says Police Smeared Them

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4 (Reuters)—An 11-year-old boy found the murder weapon in the Sharon Tate killing—a revolver—today that when the police came to pick it up they destroyed all the fingerprints because of the way they handled it.

That was the impression yesterday as a panel of judges discussed the implications of the seven-day cross-country event sponsored by students from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the California Institute of Technology.

Los Angeles police had the murder weapon, a .22-caliber revolver, three weeks after the murder, but failed to connect it with the shootings, the court was told.

The murder was not solved for four months.

The boy, Steven Weisz, said that after one of the accused, Susan Atkins, 22, made a published confession late last year, he called the Van Nuys police station to draw their attention to the fact that the gun he had found might be the murder weapon.

The revolver, found on the back lawn of his home, had the right wooden hand grip missing.

Three pieces of a smashed wooden hand grip were found in the living room of Miss Tate's home.

**Hit With Gun**

According to Miss Atkins' published confession, Charles (Tex) Watson, 24, an accused man fighting extradition from Texas, hit Voitko Frykowski, a victim, with the butt of the gun as Mr. Frykowski tried to escape. The weapon was smashed.

Steven Weisz testified that when he found the gun he held it by the tip of the barrel.

"Why did you do that?" Paul Fitzgerald, lawyer for Miss Krenwinkel, one of the accused, asked the boy.

"Because of the fingerprints," he replied.

Mr. Fitzgerald then asked "How did the police officer handle the gun?"

Amid loud court laughter the boy replied, "With both hands, all over the gun."

According to the prosecution's opening statement, the gun was used to kill Steven Parent, 18, and Sharon Tate's former fiance, Jay Sebring.

The Justice Department said the indictments were returned in a Cleveland District Court following investigation of the two incidents.

The department said a patrolman was charged in the beating of a National Broadcasting Co. cameraman reporting on racial disturbances during riots in Cleveland in July 1968.

In a separate indictment, a police chief, two officers and four policemen were charged with assaulting two hospital orderlies on Aug. 8, last year, during a search for the attackers of an off-duty policeman.

**But Not in Los Angeles**

A police investigator said descriptions of the wanted gun were circulated throughout the United States and Canada but not sent to the Los Angeles police force's own Northern Division of Van Nuys.

Irving Kamarck, counsel for Manson, asked the investigator, Sgt. Robert Colkins, "If you are going to send the description to Argentina and Peru, isn't it most logical to send it within your own boundaries?"

Judge Charles Older did not allow Mr. Colkins to answer the question following prosecution objections.

## N.Y. Dock Union Rejects Culture, Seeks More Jobs

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4 (AP)—A Greek tanker said to have spilled 500 gallons of oil in the upper harbor here left the port last evening after its master posted a \$60,000 bond.

The Maryland attorney general filed two suits seeking \$60,000 under the maritime common law alleging "gross negligence" and \$10,000 in damage under the state pollution statute.

The spill apparently occurred accidentally.

The longshoremen said that they would like to see more ships instead.

The dispute developed Wednesday when Mayor John V. Lindsay announced that the city would convert several unused docks for use as open air theaters, art exhibits and a series of cultural festivals.

"The mayor is nuts," said William P. Lynch, vice-president of the 22,000-member International Longshoremen's Association. He said that the city should lower pier rents and remodel the aging structure to attract new business.

"The previous administration tried, through jawboning, as it is called, to put the blame on business for price increases; the blame on labor for wage increases. It [jawboning] is hypocritical, it is dishonest, but more important, it is ineffective. . . ." (Press conference, Sept. 26, 1969).

"This Congress has the worst record in terms of appropriations bills of any Congress in history." (Dec. 8, 1969, press conference).

In its decision, the FCC said that the Democratic party's program had not been confined to the Indo-China war issue—a subject on which Mr. Nixon has made five televised speeches—and that the presentation, with party chairman Lawrence O'Brien, was "party-oriented" rather than issue-oriented.

But CBS argued that networks should be allowed maximum flexibility in determining how the party out of power should reply to the President.

Pierre Marion, an Air France vice-president, told a news conference that the French national airline would propose a \$128 round-trip Paris-New York ticket for young people at the International Air Transport Association conference.

The current high-season fare is \$554. Such a ticket would be good all year round for young persons from 12 to 22 years of age and to students up to 25.

Mr. Marion said the airline would offer a discount of 20 percent for young people.

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## Controls Planned to Reduce Multiple Pill-Taking Risks

GENEVA, Sept. 4 (AP)—The American Pharmaceutical Association is preparing more stringent prescription controls to fight the increasing danger of multiple pill-taking, which may cause serious damage and even death, the association president, George E. Griffenbagen, said today.

The problem is interaction between different pills, each harmless if taken alone, between pills and alcohol or even between pills and ordinary food.

Mr. Griffenbagen said too many people are buying too many different pills for different ailments, often on prescription from different doctors, and they often take several at the same time.

The results can be deadly.

"The problem today is fantastic," he said in an interview. Mr. Griffenbagen is attending the current International Pharmaceutical Federation Congress.

"Did you ever see an old lady entering a nursing home, carrying in her bag at least 12 different drugs high? Alert pharmacists should not permit such patients to buy the cold medication."

• Diabetics taking drugs containing a high degree of sugar risk precipitating a critical coma.

He cited these dangerous reactions to indiscriminate pill-taking unknown to the general public:

- Pernate, a stimulant, can kill if a person also eats a lot of cheese.
- Simple antacids, taken for relief of sour stomach, cancel the effect of some (tetracycline) antibiotics used in cases of infection.

• Alcohol interacts with many drugs, including all the barbiturates (sleeping pills), most tranquilizers used as librium and even drugs used to stop snifflers (antihistamines). Alcohol strengthens the sedative action of these drugs in a way to make the combined effect of the two greater than the sum of the separate reactions, and this is particularly dangerous for drivers.

• Belladonna (or atropine, a substance used in many cold preparations as a decongestant) must not be taken by anyone with glaucoma, a common eye condition where the internal pressure in the eyeball is high. Alert pharmacists should not permit such patients to buy the cold medication.

• Diabetics taking drugs containing a high degree of sugar risk precipitating a critical coma.

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## Chileans Orderly As Presidential Voting Starts

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 4 (UPI)—

Two hundred printers staged in orderly fashion to choose new president for the next six years and possibly the Western Hemisphere's first freely-elected Marxist government.

About 3.5 million are expected to cast their ballots for one of three candidates to succeed outgoing President Eduardo Frei, who constitutionally cannot run for a second consecutive term.

None of the three candidates is expected to receive the absolute majority needed, and the crucial decision would then be left in the hands of the 200-member congress at a special joint session on Oct. 24.

The candidates are Radomiro Tomic, 56, of the ruling Christian Democrat party; Salvador Allende, 62, the Marxist, representing a broad left-wing extremist front, and Jorge Alessandri, 74, carrying the banner of the rightists.

In what local observers consider to be the most decisive ballot in the nation's history, the crucial issue for Chile—and significant for the rest of Latin America—was Mr. Allende's fourth attempt to win popular support for a Marxist government.

He declared aim to slowly transform Chile into a Marxist state, starting first with nationalization of the American-owned copper mines and of banks, public services and the press, would mean a profound change for Chile if he gains the presidency.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (AP)—At least 23 pilgrims on their way to a Hindu temple in the flooded Krishna River were drowned yesterday when their boat capsized and sank.

Thirty-five passengers were rescued, leaving a total of 48 persons, including many children, unaccounted for.

The Mysore state government has ordered an inquiry into allegations that the boat was over-loaded.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 4 (AP)—Nine terrorist attacks were staged early today, presumably by the Tupamaros guerrillas against the homes of seven persons and two private firms.

The attacks claimed no victims but damage was considerable, police reports said.

The Tupamaros still hold in captivity Brazilian diplomat Aloyo Mares Dias Comide, 41, and U.S. agronomist Claude Fly, 65, whom they kidnapped July 31 and Aug. 7.

Bombs were planted at the homes of Juan Carlos Peirano Facio, brother of the Uruguayan foreign minister, and at the homes of a doctor, a policeman and a journalist who has been critical of the Tupamaros.

GENEVA, Sept. 4 (AP)—The International Labor Organization announced today that it has indefinitely postponed six meetings to save money. The action followed moves by the U.S. Congress to withhold more than \$3 million, the U.S. contribution to the organization's 1970 budget.

An ILO announcement said that new date for the meetings may be set by the organization's directors' conference in November, when a final U.S. decision is expected.

The canceled conferences were three of the joint committee on public service of consultants on workers education and of the committee on work on plantations.

## Vatican Labor Unrest Grows; Its Printers Strike 3 Hours

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Two hundred printers staged in memory today. At the same time officials denied that the papal gendarmes had planned a protest march to the summer residence of Pope Paul VI.

It wasn't much of a strike, by 10.8-acre state where the pope is absolute ruler, it caused quite a stir.

About 200 workers of the Vatican Polyglot Printing Plant, which prints papal speeches and other documents in languages ranging from Latin to Polish, refused to work for three hours this morning.

They resumed work when an official assured them that their demands for pay arrears and a proper labor contract would be studied.

The strike came less than 24 hours after a threatened protest march by gendarmes to the papal summer residence at Castelgandolfo and demonstrate for pay arrears.

However, several gendarmes said they definitely had planned a march and called it off only to avoid trouble with the carabinieri. Most of the gendarmes have refused since Tuesday to collect their monthly paychecks, as a gesture of protest. Some went to collect them today after their chaplain, Msgr. Virgilio Noe, promised to intercede with Vatican authorities on their behalf.

The printers and gendarmes complain that when Pope Paul gave all Vatican employees a 10 percent pay raise in June, theirs was not back-dated to last year while that of other workers was.

Another grievance is that the printers must take their 30 days vacation in July or August.

## Nine Bomb Raids In Uruguay Laid To Tupamaros

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## U.S. Fund Delay Cuts ILO Activity

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## Atlanta Host To 'Congress Of Africans'

## Black Intellectuals, Activists Meet

By Thomas A. Johnson

ATLANTA, Sept. 4 (NYT)—An international "Congress of African People" opened here today with hundreds of mostly youthful black delegates converging on the five college campuses of Atlanta University.

Convened by a divergent group of black activists and intellectuals, many of whom took part in previous black-power conferences in Newark, Philadelphia and Bermuda, the four-day meeting of "problem solving sessions" has the stated aim of providing a functioning methodology for reducing the contradictions and artificial diversity of nationalist theory.

Major themes emerging in pre-workshop sessions here center on the ideas of "nation-building, black self-determination, black self-sufficiency, self-respect and self-defense."

"Our purpose here is to unite black people, not only in America, but in Africa, and the Caribbean, in Australia, Mexico, South America and all over the planet earth," said Hayward Henry, the 27-year-old congress chairman.

Mr. Henry, a lecturer in black studies at Harvard and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said the delegates would attempt to work for the "unification of blacks through programs, not through ideology."

Speakers at Simon & Schuster said that "Do It" was the foundation, christened by the publisher, Simon & Schuster, but also styled the Jerry Rubin Fund, was set up last year and holds the copyright to Rubin's revolution-minded best seller, "Do It."

Rubin's literary agent, Carl Brandt, said that he regularly sends the foundation proceeds from the book as they come in from the publisher.

The foundation, christened by the Social Education Foundation, but also styled the Jerry Rubin Fund, was recently granted the organization tax-exempt status on May 23, 1969, just one week after it was incorporated under the name of Rubin's wife, Nancy S. Kursban.

Papers filed with the IRS declare that the foundation would devote itself to a variety of philanthropic goals, including "prevention of cruelty to children or animals."

More specifically, the foundation said that its funds would be spent to "provide relief of the poor, distressed and underprivileged... lessen the burdens of government and neighborhood tensions... [and] defend human and civil rights secured by law."

Rep. William Scherzer, R-Iowa, demanded a complete investigation and revocation of the foundation's tax exemption, which covers not only its income but also the contributions of anyone donating to it.

"We should not be forced to subsidize our own destruction with our own taxes," Rep. Scherzer complained in a statement.

IRS spokesman Fred West said they would take a "hard look at the whole matter," starting with an attempt to secure the foundation's first annual report of its income and expenditures.

Conflict With Police Rising

## Racial Studies Cite Distrust Of British by Young Blacks

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Sept. 4 (NYT).—A black immigrant immediately bought an angry comment from police officials. The study, called "Color, Police and Race Relations," said that "stereotype is of very great importance for normal police duties" and that policemen "share community and widely held views about colored immigrants and the color problem which are detrimental to good policing."

The report, by John Lambert, a senior research associate at the Center of Urban and Regional Studies at Birmingham University, urged a sharp shift in emphasis in police recruitment and training to bring about closer ties in colored neighborhoods.

**Gulf Too Wide**

"I do not think that black people will come forward to become police until community relations improve," Mr. Lambert said at a news conference Wednesday. "The gulf is such that no self-respecting black will go over to the other side."

This assertion was angrily rejected by Leslie Male, deputy chairman of the Police Federation, which has about 100,000 members in England and Wales. "My first and lasting reaction to that remark," he said, "is that it is a load of rubbish."

He went on: "The vast majority of colored immigrants are moderates and happy to be absorbed into the community, although it does take time. Unfortunately there are a few militant colored people in this country who set themselves up as leaders but in fact lead nothing."

This fringe minority only want to cause trouble. It is unfortunate that many people cannot see this, and remarks like those made by Mr. Lambert do not help the situation."

Mr. Lambert's study, published yesterday by the Oxford University Press for the privately sponsored Institute of Race Relations, deals specifically with relations among the police and blacks in a slum area in the northern industrial city of Birmingham.

All of Britain's big four car manufacturers—British Leyland, Ford, the General Motors subsidiary Vauxhall and Chrysler of Britain—and the David Brown and Massey Ferguson tractor factories have been affected by the GKN Sankey walkout.

The automotive sector has been hit also by a wildcat strike of 1,000 men at a Dunlop rubber plant in Lancashire. The factory not only supplies tires but also rubber components to other plants which make 80 percent of the industry's clutch units.

Alan Dix, managing director of West Germany's Volkswagen company in Britain, announced that as a direct result of the British manufacturers' troubles, Volkswagen's sales in Britain last month had jumped 74 percent and were up nearly 25 percent for the first eight months of this year.

British retail dealers are now warning prospective customers to expect delays of up to two months on new cars.

The latest GKN settlement proposed is for an immediate increase of £2 (\$4.80) a week with another £5 (\$12) Dec. 1. But the men are holding out for the full £8.10 (\$20.40) they originally demanded.

## A \$20 Million Horse Killed for Panic on Plane

DUBLIN, Sept. 4 (AP).—An Argentinian thoroughbred horse had to be shot when it went wild and threatened to damage an air force jetliner flying it to Ireland.

The horse's owner said last night that the Argentinian jet was flying horses to a championship show that opened today at Punchestown, near Dublin.

One of the mounts, Mate Cosido, went berserk when the plane was between Buenos Aires and Recife, Brazil, and the captain ordered that it be destroyed before it endangered the aircraft.

Alejandro Herrer, the horse's owner and the only civilian in the six-man Argentinian military riding team, said: "I was preparing this horse for the 1972 Olympic Games. I would not have sold him for \$20 million."

**4 Die on Mont Blanc**

CHAMONIX, France, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Four climbers—two West Germans and two Frenchmen—plunged 2,000 feet to their deaths on the Italian side of Mont Blanc after they were swept away by a snowslide, rescue officials said today.

One of the mounts, Mate Cosido, went berserk when the plane was between Buenos Aires and Recife, Brazil, and the captain ordered that it be destroyed before it endangered the aircraft.

Alejandro Herrer, the horse's owner and the only civilian in the six-man Argentinian military riding team, said: "I was preparing this horse for the 1972 Olympic Games. I would not have sold him for \$20 million."

**Tokyo Waters Develop Film**

TOKYO, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—A leading Japanese newspaper said today that it had used polluted river water as a substitute for normal acidic film developer—and it printed the resulting murky photograph of three sunbathing girls to prove it.

The Mainichi Daily News said its cameramen collected water from 14 different points in Tokyo and surrounding districts. They found the best results—after a soaking of up to 48 hours—came from water taken near Mount Fuji, where paper mills discharge waste.

**FRANCE—PARIS**

AMERICAN CHURCH OF THE RIVERA, 21 Rue Victor Hugo, Sunday 10:30 a.m. Wed. 12:30 noon. Rev. J.L.B. Muller.

DENMARK—COPENHAGEN AMERICAN CONGREGATION OF COPENHAGEN, Nyhavn 22, A. Bloch Pastor. Tel. 678-0000. Worship 9:30 & 11 a.m. Child care (ALCO, Interdenominational).

ENGLAND—LONDON

THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN LONDON ("A Church For All People") 13 North Audley Street, London, W.I. Church School: 10:00 a.m. Sunday Worship: 10:30 a.m. Pastor: The Rev. W.M. Schatzman, D.D.

GERMANY—FRANKFURT PARIS CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING—ANGLO-AMERICAN EPISCOPAL Sunday: 10:30 & 10:45 a.m. Services: 1 p.m. Tel. 51 01 54. Rector: The Rev. Jones White, B.D.

SWITZERLAND—GENEVA

THE AMERICAN CHURCH 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e. Morning Worship: 11:00. Nursery care: 11:30. Sunday Service & Sermon: 10:45. Dean Sturgis L. Riddle. "Impressions of an American Summer" & warm welcome to all visitors. Episcopal—All denominations invited.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH 23 Ave. George-V, Paris 8e. Holy Communion: 8:30. Nursery School: 10:30.

Sunday Service & Sermon: 10:45. Dean Sturgis L. Riddle. "Impressions of an American Summer" & warm welcome to all visitors. Episcopal—All denominations invited.

SWITZERLAND—ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH Zürich, Sennhofstrasse 11 a.m. Tabernacle, Frohburgstrasse 4. Rev. Max E. Brown, Ph. 533372. (Interdenominational).

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Page 6—Saturday-Sunday, September 5-6, 1970

## Not Peace But a Sword?

The reluctance with which the State Department officially acknowledged that there had been violations of the cease-fire standstill was both obvious and understandable. It is not only that Washington has been the prime mover in securing the cease-fire, and therefore concerned to have it effective. The issues go far beyond prestige, and beyond the Middle East.

The cynical exploitation of the truce by the U.A.R. and the U.S.S.R. has quite clearly damaged whatever hopes for peace were aroused by it. Hard-liners in both Israel and the Arab countries have been stiffened and moderates depressed. The United States is also in the awkward position of being forced to try to restore the *status quo ante*, if diplomacy is to have a fair chance.

But the hardest blow occasioned by the movement of Soviet-Egyptian missile sites to the Suez area was to the belief that the great powers, at least, had reached some kind of accord on controlling the flow and disposition of weapons in the critical region. If the truce, to Moscow, meant only an opportunity to beef up Egyptian defenses, it must be regarded as merely another military ploy, rather than a movement toward peace. The United States is bound in honor not to permit Israel to suffer from this breach of the spirit and the terms of the agreement—and the arms race is still on.

The difficulty of bringing Arabs and Israelis to accept some kind of modus vivendi is great and complex enough without the addition of great-power rivalry in the distribution of armaments. Moreover, so long as the confrontation of SAMs and U.S.-built

planes continues on an accelerating scale, the possibilities of clashes between the powers multiply.

But even apart from this urgent consideration, there are broader questions involved. A shadow has been cast, by Soviet bad faith, over the SALT talks and the hopeful discussions of a European settlement.

It is still possible to reverse this ominous trend. The United States has made it abundantly clear—too clear for Israel—that it wants a low-profile, diplomatic solution of the difficulty, that it is far from desiring to continue the weapons race in the Middle East. The opportunity is afforded Moscow to make some gestures of its own that would ease the heightening tensions.

And this opportunity offers substantial gains to the Soviet Union—if it is not so completely involved in expanding its influence in the Mideast as to be blind to its interests elsewhere. Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States can guarantee that the countries of the Middle East will find a stable peace. Jordan is torn from within and on the brink of outright hostilities with Iraq. No one knows what Israel could concede, or what the U.A.R. might be willing to accept. But the great powers, if they are content to hold the ring in that region, could reach agreements of vital importance in other parts of the world—agreements that would mean greater security for themselves and their neighbors. It is worth doing—worth far more than a few strategic debating points on the banks of the long-stagnant Suez Canal.

## Plus and Minus on Seabed

A limited breakthrough and a major setback have emerged from coincidental negotiations in Geneva involving the oceans. The United Nations disarmament committee has endorsed, with only a minor reservation by Mexico, a revised Soviet-American draft of a treaty to prohibit nuclear weapons in the international seabed. Each of the superpowers made concessions to meet objections smaller countries had raised to three earlier versions, so the treaty now has an excellent chance of acceptance by the UN General Assembly later this month.

Another UN committee, however, has failed in its second major effort to agree on basic principles for internationalizing the seabed. This failure in Geneva will seriously delay negotiations for establishment of an international seabed authority and may jeopardize the hopes of exploiting oceanic resources for the benefit of developing countries.

The upsurge of nationalism in South America combined with the Soviet Union's chronic hostility to any control by an international or United Nations body finally frustrated a negotiation that seemed for a time to be making solid progress. Agreement on the principles is requisite for con-

venering the more difficult negotiation on the seabed agency itself.

Peru, Ecuador, Chile and some other Latin American nations fear internationalization of the seabed would jeopardize their extravagant claims to sovereignty 200 miles out from their coastlines. Moscow helped stall progress by reviving its suggested ban on "all military uses" of the seabed outside national jurisdictions—a proposal similar to one it had agreed long ago to delete from the treaty to ban nuclear weapons from the ocean floor.

The hazards of delay were cited by United States delegate Christopher Phillips, who warned that new national claims for territorial waters advanced in the course of the four-week negotiation would, all by themselves, reduce the seabed area available for internationalization "by many hundreds of thousands of square miles."

Despite the opposition of oil and other mineral lobbies, the United States fought hard to advance its internationalization proposal. It must persist in the effort to arouse support, particularly among the underdeveloped nations, for President Nixon's goal of insuring that the resources of the ocean floor will be "the common heritage of mankind."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The UNESCO Culture Conference

The creation of a healthy culture, that is an aesthetic and intellectual environment favorable to the psychological growth of the individual in society, is not a matter inside the competence of international bodies, however well-meaning. International bodies and national governments can however act either to encourage or to remove the pollutions of culture. Those pollutions are of many kinds as the pollutions of the physical environment, and different societies pollute in different ways.

In the Soviet Union, an authoritarian group society, it is the limiting of the individual, the restriction of freedom...

In the West it is different... But it offers a diet which hardly supports healthy psychological growth...

We need to return to a higher sense of responsibility in the broadcasting media and in the press as well. We need to accept that a commercial free-for-all is no better an environment for culture than we would expect it to be for society in general. We need to oppose the anti-culture of our age.

—From the Times (London).

### 'Russia's Treachery'

At long last Washington has had no alternative but to admit publicly what seemed highly probable from the start and became increasingly obvious as time went on: The Israeli reports about the SAMs were accurate, and were confirmed at a very early stage by American satellite and high-flying aircraft observation...

Russia, under cover of support for a détente and the search for a peaceful settlement, has brutally, cynically, systematically and flagrantly violated the clear standards provisions of the cease-fire...

If the SAMs did not continue to pour into Alexandria for all to see; if the Russian technicians did not install them; if the Russian military crews did not accompany them to use them in case of sudden attack, they would not be where they now are...

But what, America and the whole of NATO may well ask, remains of the new image of détente, co-existence and negotiation that Russia has been projecting so sedulously since the rape of Czechoslovakia? In the light of such shocking bad faith, what is the point of the missile talks with America, of a European security conference, or of balanced reduction of forces?

—From the Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 5, 1895

TIENTSIN—Twenty millions of Chinese in Honan, Shantung and to the south of Chihli are facing starvation owing to the failure of the rice crop and the poor harvest of last year. Already thousands of men and women are keeping alive on herbs, many families are committing suicide and still others are selling their children, especially the girls, to obtain money with which to purchase something to eat. The situation is critical.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 5, 1925

It is a long way from the savage battles of the British convoys of the last world war to the urban ghettos and the mountains of America, but private Americans, like Jack McCloskey who was U.S. High Commissioner in Germany in the 1940s, and particularly, his wife, Ellen, have applied this concept of "survival" in private ways and with private money to the problems of America today.

### Private Efforts

What supermen will the national task force order? Blond or brown, white or black? Highly charged, or low-keyed? More males? And, who will make all these decisions—the parents shopping for genes in the supermarket, again expecting society to pick up the bill for the aggregate effects of individual decisions? Or a government agency, a task force?

Fortunately, it seems we do not

## The Enduring Frontier Spirit

By James Reston

A SPEN, Colo.—In this lovely valley of the Rocky Mountains, the old frontier spirit, believe it or not, still exists. Money from Chicago has turned it into an intellectual and sporting resort, where skiers and professors slide and study, but outside these fashionable seasonal pursuits, Aspen is a community with a life of its own and it is doing things in its own way.

For example, it has voted in the last few days to approve a 1 percent sales tax to purchase open land around the village. This will bring in about half a million dollars a year, which will be used to buy and save a greenbelt around Aspen from the real estate developers.

While this local battle to pre-

serve the privacy and beauty of Aspen was going on, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies was holding a conference of intellectual leaders from all over the world to discuss the problems of technology, environment, and human values.

The year-round residents of Aspen pay little attention to the political, economic and philosophical discussions of these visitors about how to save the world from pollution and stupidity. The Aspen Times concentrated on the local problem. It ignored the universal problem. It provided the money, mainly at the expense of the winter and summer tourists, to save the valley.

The tragedy is that so little is known in the nation as a whole

about the success of these individual and community efforts. The community sales tax to perpetuate greenbelts around villages, towns and cities obviously has large possibilities, but outside of Boulder and Aspen in Colorado, the technique is not known.

Similarly, the Outward Bound idea has immense possibilities. For example, one large company in Denver is now using the Outward Bound School down the valley here in Marble, Colo., as a recruiting center for blacks. If they go through the 26-day Outward Bound program successfully, they are given responsible jobs in the company, regardless of previous police records.

This sort of thing is not only leading to jobs in Colorado for the blacks but to scholarships and credits at the University of North Colorado. It is an experiment in self-discovery and self-confidence and community action. It is a way of creating adversity in the mountains to combat the problems of urban life and affluence, and it seems to be proving the theory that individuals and communities can still deal effectively with the common problems of modern life.

In sum, of course, Outward Bound is very small, but like the vote here in Aspen for preserving the community through added sales taxes, it is a symbol of what individuals and communities are doing in many ways to deal privately and locally with very large problems.

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## The Art Market Commercial Impact Of 'Primitive' Work

By Souren Melikian

(Fourth in a series)

**PARIS.** Sept. 2.—Primitive art, from Africa, the South Pacific, or the Northwest coast of America, has a violence about it, a knock or summing up the subject matter in a few highly schematized volumes and lines. Doubtless this is why it is having such an impact on the European art market.

It is only recently that the "primitive arts" have begun to command high prices. This demonstrates how short-sighted dealers and auctioneers can be when it comes to anticipating trends.

Few anthropologists or art historians would approve of the term "primitive arts" as it has come to be used in the European salesrooms for it embraces works produced around the world by disparate cultures. Some kinds have been known in the West more than two centuries.

Capt. James Cook and his expedition brought hundreds of objets d'art back from the South seas—they are now in the British Museum. The collection of Sepik art from New Guinea, now in the West Berlin Museum, has been in Europe for 200 years. It is probably the finest of its kind in the world and has been enlarged in recent years by the expeditions of Dr. Gerd Koch, one of the world's leading ethnologists.

The name Sepik derives from a river; and the area surrounding, and this art is now well represented in the salerooms.

But other categories are not so easy to find. Some types have been discovered by accident, collected almost on a wholesale basis and dispatched to Europe, only to vanish into private collections without even appearing at auction. Of course, the same thing has happened in America, perhaps to a greater extent. The collections of art by the North Pacific Coast Indians are far from rare in the United States and Canada.

In Europe, one of the more striking examples of these still obscure categories is the Madagascan funerary posts. They were apparently made in the first half of the 19th century by the Betsileo, before their conversion to Christianity. They used camphor wood, which is almost indestructible, thus the highly figurative carvings are usually in superb state of preservation. But after the French established themselves there in the late 1800s, the missionaries arrived and the Betsileo began pulling down their posts, leaving them lying on the ground.

Two years ago, according to a well-informed source, a consignment of these posts, virtually unknown in the collecting world, arrived in Europe and was offered for sale on the French art market. They were few in number and specialized dealers were happy to get one or two. My informant assured me that all were sold very quietly—the government of Madagascar might have taken exception to such an unauthorized "export." None, of course, has ever been auctioned.

Generally speaking, the supply of African and South Pacific art is considerable. Almost every African war has been translated, in art market terms, into a huge plundering operation. Among the many scandalous and largely unnoticed aspects of the Biafran war was the wholesale export of objects from Ibo and Ibbo territories. An expert told me that masterpieces of ancient tribes from remote mountain areas, types of art known mostly from books (Probenius had seen some early in the century) and from British Museum collections, reached the market during this period. All efforts to determine where they went, who bought them and for how much have thus far been fruitless.

The Madagascan funerary posts and the Ibbo-Ibbo objects show that part of the African art market is practically clandestine. The secrecy is doubtless due to the fantastic prices that these kinds of objects can now command.

Like many other trends, this new commercial appreciation of the primitive arts can be traced to the early 1960s. For example, a fine Fang mask (from Western Africa) was worth about \$1,000 in 1960. In 1965, at the Paul Guillaume



A club from the Marquesas Islands in Polynesia from the pre-Cook period.

sale at the Hotel Drouot, several were knocked down at three times that price. A few months later, the Lefevre sale, also at Drouot, undoubtedly one of the finest auctions in the field since World War II, confirmed the trend.

At the time, people were inclined to assume that the high prices were due to the exceptional quality of the two collections, gathered by connoisseurs of world-wide reputation who had played a major role in making the aesthetics of this "new" art understood. But now, it seems clear that this was not the only reason for the high prices. Simone de Monbrison, Rue des Saints-Pères, one of the four top dealers in Paris in primitive art (the others are Charles Raton, Rue de Marignan, who probably knows more about African art than any dealer in the world; the Galerie Rasmussen, Rue de l'Échaudé; and the Kammer Gallery, Quai des Malaquais) says that similar Fang masks now fall within the \$10,000 to \$20,000 bracket. Mrs. de Monbrison recalls, not without melancholy, that the Lefevre mask, bought by the Musée de l'Homme in Paris, sold for only \$1,400—she considers it the finest in its category in the world.

What is surprising is not the rise in prices for primitive art but rather that the rise should not have been anticipated by the professionals. African art, in particular, was bound to go up, if only because its esthetic impact on modern art and attitudes has been tremendous. Its discovery as a collecting venture is, interestingly enough, due to major dealers in works by modern masters—Paul Guillaume, for instance.

Even more significant, perhaps, is the role played by the surrealists in the "discovery" of American Indian art. It goes back to the war days when André Breton, the surrealist theoretician, and Matta, the painter, were refugees in the United States. There they found out about 1943, that they could acquire masks made by the Indians on the North Pacific coast for as little as \$40. These same masks are now worth anything from \$2,000 to \$8,000. Evidently, it was a short step from North America to Oceania. And they began collecting works from the South Pacific, etc. André Breton used to say that Africa was agriculture and earth, while Oceania was all birds and dreams—a very apt, if poetical, description of Sepik art among others.

All primitive art, whether African, American Indian or Oceanic, suits the modern emotional attitudes almost to perfection. It will continue to rise in price and is, to be, in my view, the most hotly sought after category in the next five years because the supply is large enough to last just about that long.

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Like many other trends, this new commercial appreciation of the primitive arts can be traced to the early 1960s. For example, a fine Fang mask (from Western Africa) was worth about \$1,000 in 1960. In 1965, at the Paul Guillaume

sale at the Hotel Drouot, several were knocked down at three times that price. A few months later, the Lefevre sale, also at Drouot, undoubtedly one of the finest auctions in the field since World War II, confirmed the trend.

At the time, people were inclined to assume that the high prices were due to the exceptional quality of the two collections, gathered by connoisseurs of world-wide reputation who had played a major role in making the aesthetics of this "new" art understood. But now, it seems clear that this was not the only reason for the high prices. Simone de Monbrison, Rue des Saints-Pères, one of the four top dealers in Paris in primitive art (the others are Charles Raton, Rue de Marignan, who probably knows more about African art than any dealer in the world; the Galerie Rasmussen, Rue de l'Échaudé; and the Kammer Gallery, Quai des Malaquais) says that similar Fang masks now fall within the \$10,000 to \$20,000 bracket. Mrs. de Monbrison recalls, not without melancholy, that the Lefevre mask, bought by the Musée de l'Homme in Paris, sold for only \$1,400—she considers it the finest in its category in the world.

What is surprising is not the rise in prices for primitive art but rather that the rise should not have been anticipated by the professionals. African art, in particular, was bound to go up, if only because its esthetic impact on modern art and attitudes has been tremendous. Its discovery as a collecting venture is, interestingly enough, due to major dealers in works by modern masters—Paul Guillaume, for instance.

Even more significant, perhaps, is the role played by the surrealists in the "discovery" of American Indian art. It goes back to the war days when André Breton, the surrealist theoretician, and Matta, the painter, were refugees in the United States. There they found out about 1943, that they could acquire masks made by the Indians on the North Pacific coast for as little as \$40. These same masks are now worth anything from \$2,000 to \$8,000. Evidently, it was a short step from North America to Oceania. And they began collecting works from the South Pacific, etc. André Breton used to say that Africa was agriculture and earth, while Oceania was all birds and dreams—a very apt, if poetical, description of Sepik art among others.

All primitive art, whether African, American Indian or Oceanic, suits the modern emotional attitudes almost to perfection. It will continue to rise in price and is, to be, in my view, the most hotly sought after category in the next five years because the supply is large enough to last just about that long.

## Edinburgh Festival

# A Dramatic Cop-Out and Much Ado About Shakespeare

By John Walker

EDINBURGH, Sept. 4.—After four seasons, the Prospect Company has established itself as the one guaranteed bright spot in the Edinburgh Festival theater. Otherwise, the official drama is nothing to write home about. This year, for instance, the inclusion of "Stomp," ineffectual heir to the original rock musicals, has been made as a policy breakthrough. It is, of course, nothing of the sort.

The softness of the choice is evident in the fact that the cast has not only acquiesced in the removal of a mode scene at the request of festival director Peter Diamond, who felt it might upset those used to Edinburgh's sanctified atmosphere, but is also compounding the original cop-out by threatening to put back the scene on the last night, when it cannot harm the show's participation.

While Prospect has nothing to match Ian McKellen's triumph last year as Edward II, Richard II, the company has produced an exciting and constantly entertaining version of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," which contains a performance of the highest quality by John Neville as Benedick.

Mr. Neville's brilliance, indeed,

comes near to over-balancing the play. He quite annihilates his alter ego, Claudio, in their scenes together, and proves himself more than a match for Beatrice, here tartly played by Sylvia Sims, who is convincingly tough but inscrutably tender. It is a liberating experience to watch Mr. Neville managing the transition from a defensive cynicism to deeply held feelings of love and anger, moving from destructive wit to joy.

### The Setting

Director Toby Robertson has set the play in a Spanish colony, toward the end of the 19th century. At the first appearance of the players, in bell-bottomed jeans and sombreros, amid a rattle of pistol shots, it seems no more than a wilful perversity on his part.

But doubts soon fade. His notion has revitalized the play, giving it an unaccustomed freshness. The setting, after all, is a natural one for the strict, courtly code of honor on which the action depends. I do not remember a production in which Hero's unmasking herself to Claudio

in the marriage scene is such a moving moment.

That, outside this artificial society, dominated by convention, there is a real and more brutal world, where people actuatedly live, die, Mr. Robertson emphasizes by a brilliant stroke at the end of the play.

Don Pedro, played with rough authority by Timothy West, slances down at the body of the captured villain, his bastard brother Don John, and cold-bloodedly murders him. There is a slight pause as the body is dragged out. Then the wedding festivities restart and the courtly dance continues.

Another Production

Prospect's other production, "Boswell's Life of Johnson," is altogether more light-weight. Timothy West's shambolic, twitching figure is, you feel, how Johnson must have been in life, and Julian Glover is equally effective as the ambiguous Boswell. But the play itself becomes little more than an anthology of the better known aphorisms, a quick, guided tour around the more easily accessible parts of a complex personality.

One of the disappointments of the festival is the lack of a major production from the Scottish Actors Company—formulated with high hopes—that made its debut last year with an intriguing Highlands version of Ibsen. This time, the players are reduced to little more than a few poetry readings on the Festival Fringe.

It is on the Fringe that the dramatic risks are taken. Although the proportion of failures is high, one still enters the numerous tiny theaters with a sense of excitement.

At the Crown, Lothian Street, in a production by the Bradford University Drama Group, David Edgar makes a promising debut with his "Two Kinds of Angel," a play about Marilyn Monroe and Rose Luxemburg. Mr. Edgar approaches his heroines through the fantasies of two girls who share a flat. The device allows him not only to examine the lives of two famous women, drawing on documentary material, but also those influenced by them—one a would-be and already failed actress, the other a revolutionary whose ideas of action is to organize a boycott of a university canteen. At this stage, Mr. Edgar lacks a sense of the dramatic, writing monologues rather than dialogue. But he is that rare creature in modern theater, a playwright of ideas, and, as such, should be cherished.

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An illustration by Matisse for "Les Lettres de la Religieuse Portugaise" at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

On view is a selection of works in which a sombre surrealist mood is dominant.

Bernardine-Jenne, 27 Avenue Matignon, to Sept. 30.

On exhibit are some 30 works by masters like Marquet (characteristic waterside views of La Rochelle and Marseille), Utrillo, Bonnard, Vuillard, Matisse, Chagall, Pasch and Duoyer de Segonzac.

Galerie Jacques Desbrières, 27 Rue Guénégaud, to Sept. 30.

This is a holdover from last season. One hundred engravings commissioned by Ambroise Vollard in 1931 and executed by Picasso between 1931 and 1937 display the artist's dazzling virtuosity and the imaginative variety of his style. Picasso typically takes a rather formal theme (the artist's studio, the couple, the minotaure) and rings out endless stylistic changes.

Matisse, "L'Envoi Gravé," Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, to Sept. 30.

The exhibition includes some 200 engravings, lithographs and monotypes by Matisse, and was timed to coincide with the big retrospective show of his paintings at the Grand-Palais, Avenue Winston-Churchill, until Sept. 21.

The selection is good and the presentation agreeable.

Peintres de Théâtre, Galerie Proscenium, 35 Rue de Seine, to Sept. 30.

This is an exhibition of stage settings and costume designs by Jean-Denis Malclès ("La Vie Parisième," etc.), Georges Wokhe with "The Beggar's Opera," Matias Barraud's "Rabelais" and various plays by Samuel Beckett and others.

Mrs. Encarnación Sanchez de Cortes told police armed burglars entered her home here and made off with the approximately yard-square painting willed to her by her brother-in-law, Spanish painter Antonio Correa, about 20 years ago.

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The painters showing concurrently with Louise Gordon are the Mexican fantastist Leonardo Nierman, and the young Flemish abstractionist Verchuren.

The bronzes by Louise Gordon at the Alwin Gallery, 56 Brook St., W.1, are of particular interest because the sculptor is deeply involved in the interrelationships of art and medicine, and bases her forms and her ideas on the theme of growth and decay in nature

and in the human psyche. Each abstract bronze therefore expresses a complex dialogue between the individual and his environment.

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The bronzes by Louise



## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5-6, 1970

*Joyce*  
Libyan Oil Price Dispute  
Is Settled by Occidental

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Occidental Petroleum today announced that it has settled the long-simmering argument over the posted price of its crude oil production in Libya.

No details on the agreement were given, save that the settlement was "mutually acceptable" to Occidental and to Libya.

The company added that it expected Libya's Prime Minister Muammar Kaddafi to make a major policy statement in the very near future.

Spokesmen for other oil companies operating in Libya—notably Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and Mobil Oil Corp.—said they had no new information on the status of price talks and declined comment on the Occidental statement. It was reported last week that SONOC subsidiary Esso and Occidental had made new offers to the Libyans.

**Production Hit.**

All companies operating there have had production cut back severely by government order during the dispute—in the case of Occidental to about 60,000 barrels a day in August from 500,000 barrels.

Today's short statement from company chairman Armand Hammer said that "Occidental's crude oil production from its concessions in Libya was restored as of Sept. 1."

Mr. Hammer has previously said



Armand Hammer

that Libyan operations account for roughly half of the company's profits, and the protracted argument with the revolutionary government over the posted price—an artificial amount on which tax payments are based—was obviously hurting the firm.

Profits slipped to \$43.26 million in the second quarter of the year from \$47.94 million in the first period—and a production cut to less than 500,000 barrels daily was in effect for only about half of that quarter.

Libya has argued with other Arab producing nations that the Western oil companies were depleting the country's natural riches without feeding enough of the benefits back into the nation. As the dispute, brewing since last September, grew, heated up, the government asked for a posted price of \$3.25 a barrel, up from \$2.11, and said it was a "correction" of pricing, implying that the jump might be retroactive to the start of oil pumping there nearly a decade ago.

Since then, there have been reports of various offers and counter-offers, all kept under wraps as negotiations continued.

Trading in Occidental shares was temporarily halted on the New York Stock Exchange today as first reports, and then confirmation, of the Libyan settlement filtered in and caused an influx of buy orders.

The stock, which had been up 7 1/8 at \$19 when trading was halted at mid-session, resumed trading about half an hour before the end of the session, on a block of 240,000 shares at 19 7/8.

Occidental wound up the day at the top of the NYSE active list with volume of 717,000 shares, up 4 1/2 at 20 5/8.

## Pound Sterling Still Slipping; Gold Declines

LONDON, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The British pound slumped on the foreign exchange market today to its lowest level against the dollar for about a year.

Sterling did improve against one or two European currencies, such as the Swedish krona and Italian lira, on very little volume. Monday's Labor Day holiday, which will close New York currency markets, and a little selling was enough to push the pound down to close at \$2.38175, down 7 1/2 pence. At one point it hit \$2.3816.

Dealers said the Bank of England followed its recent policy of letting the exchange rate take all the strain. At one time the bank would normally have moved into the market and spent some foreign currency reserves to steady the rate when it hovered near \$2.3825.

## Interest Put Into Escrow By Unexcelled

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Unexcelled Inc., now facing a \$350,000 demand from the Chase Manhattan Bank in its capacity as trustee for bondholders, declared last night that it would deposit the money in escrow.

The failure to meet a Sept. 1 deadline for payment of interest due on a \$10 million Eurobond issue brought an immediate request from the American Stock Exchange for an explanation.

In a statement released by Roy C. Schoenhaar, president, the company said that it was revising a tender offer to bondholders made by its foreign subsidiary, Unexcelled International, N. Y.

The revised tender provides for debenture holders who accept the offer to also tender warrants—entitling them to buy a total of 245,500 shares of Unexcelled common—and to receive in exchange new warrants exercisable for five years for the same number of shares at a reduced—but unspecified—price.

The tender also calls for an exchange of \$100 in cash for each \$1,000 face-value bond plus a non-negotiable note of the foreign subsidiary for \$50 per \$1,000 in bonds.

The note would become payable when the contract for the production and certification of a cargo plane is completed and the purchase price received in full, Mr. Schoenhaar said. He said the contract is due to be completed by about April next year.

The diversified company, which makes meat-packing machinery and operates discount stores, added that while there had been an improvement in its operations, its working capital position on June 30 showed a deficit of about \$3 million.

It added that the figures included about \$5 million in insurance that was recovered as a result of the loss of one plane. About \$3 million of this money, it said, went to reduce debt obligations and interest payments.

Mr. Schoenhaar said that the need to reduce interest payments had prompted the failed tender offer to its European bondholders.

"There were really no encumbrances—only preliminary data that can be used to make a decision," he said.

**Hoechst Raising Prices**

FRANKFURT, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Furwerke Hoechst AG said today it has told customers in West Germany, Holland and Belgium that it intends to raise prices on dyestuffs and pigments by 1 percent as of Oct. 19. It said the increase was due to substantial rises in costs.

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## Investments in East a Bumpy Road

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE (UPI).—East European countries expecting a quick economic payoff from the Moscow-led opening of doors to Western technology might do well to consult the Yugoslavs before leaping into euphoria.

The lesson of Belgrade's pioneering enlistment of Western help is that the road is long and paved with political obstacles that take courage to negotiate.

Three years ago, for instance, Yugoslavia became the first Communist country to invite direct capital investment in its socialist enterprises. The 1967 investment law was a solid victory for pragmatists over ideological conservatives who feared the socialist system would be quickly eroded by a Western buyout.

**Western Wary**

However, it is clear now to Belgrade's planners that they erred on the side of caution. Western capitalists have been wary of pouring in money and some officials are debating more entitlements.

This experiment is, by no means, a failure. About 20 contracts between Yugoslavia and foreign concerns have been bringing in around \$50 million in investments a year. But almost a quarter of that sum was put in by an East German paint and varnish enterprise.

And the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris recently issued the sobering judgment that "the price which Yugoslavia is willing to pay may have to be raised."

The critique applied to central Europe's most progressive Communist country, the unrivaled master at luring Western credits and know-how while preserving its political virtue, should provide food for thought for the rest of Communist Europe, which is only starting to compete with Western help.

**Pragmatism Lacking**

Those small countries lack the independent, pragmatic political leadership which has been pushing through reforms here, relaxing the bureaucratic controls, decentralizing and doing

away with subsidies and "political" factories, building an infrastructure capable of receiving Western equipment and credits and putting them to maximum use.

And Yugoslavia has special advantages—raw materials, hard currency reserves from a booming tourist industry, the send-home pay of Yugoslav workers in Western Europe and open lines of credit to major international banks.

Over the 20 years since Yugoslavia found itself cold-shouldered out of the Communist bloc—it has been practicing what Moscow, Warsaw, Budapest and Prague have begun to preach, and been chided by its Communist neighbors for "selling out" to Western capitalists. President Tito's answer to those critics has been that "it works."

**Western Influence**

Last year, for instance, Yugoslavia received \$300 million in imported Western equipment. Yugoslavia now sips Coca-Cola and Pepsi bottled locally, and soon will receive color television via RCA equipment, to list only a few ways that Western technology is changing the country.

The OECD report has therefore stung the Yugoslavs.

Investor doubts have centered on the complaint that they are asked to take large risks in return for limited rewards and circumscribed control over the funds invested.

In 1967 Yugoslav planners thought they had found out potential difficulties by providing for joint foreign-local boards headed by two managing directors, one foreign, one local, to rule on major decisions.

But the OECD said potential investors were still troubled by the 49 percent limit on their capital resources and voting power, by the unique Yugoslav system in which workers have the right and duty to have a say in matters usually the prerogative of those who provide the capital, by the 35 percent federal tax on profits and the requirement of reinvesting 20 percent of profits plus strict limits on transferring funds out of the country.

## Signs \$15 Million 'Interim' Agreement

## IOS Spells Out Participation ICC Will Take

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Investors Overseas Services signed a \$15 million loan agreement today with a subsidiary of International Control Corp. This provides that the subsidiary IOC Investments Ltd. will have two seats on the 27-member IOS board of directors and two seats instead of the one originally envisaged on its powerful executive committee.

In addition, the subsidiary will have two seats on a new five-member finance committee which will have the right to veto "any action of financial significance" envisaged by IOC or any of its subsidiaries. Two members will be named by IOS and the fifth will be acceptable to both parties, the announcement said.

**Power Limit**

An IOS spokesman indicated, however, that the finance committee would be confined to budgetary matters, and that the executive committee, which meets here almost every day, would continue its overall responsibility.

Two members of the IOS board will resign to make room for the IOC nominees. The executive man said.

Committee, whose membership increased to eight yesterday with the election of Bernard Cornfield, the deposed IOS chief, is expected to have nine members.

Mr. Cornfield was also formally elected to the board of directors.

The resignation of Richard M. Hammerman, head of IOS London-based insurance subsidiary, from the executive committee, was announced today. An IOS spokesman said this was for personal reasons.

Asked whether IOC's participation was a high price to pay for a \$15 million loan, the spokesman replied that the worth of IOS was estimated at \$100 million and that these were the customary terms for an unsecured loan. King Resources, the original envisaged on its power executive committee.

In addition, the subsidiary will have two seats on a new five-member finance committee which will have the right to veto "any action of financial significance" envisaged by IOC or any of its subsidiaries. Two members will be named by IOS and the fifth will be acceptable to both parties, the announcement said.

**Terms Detailed**

The first \$8 million of the loan, to be advanced on Sept. 17, will carry with it warrants to purchase 4 million common shares.

The next \$5 million, to be provided between now and March 1, will entitle the subsidiary to buy a further 1 million shares. An optional final \$5 million, to be supplied by agreement between both parties, will carry with it the right to buy 2.5 million shares.

Under the agreement in principle, the warrants would have been exercisable at a uniform \$2.00 a share. The final terms provided for a sliding scale of \$2.00 a share until Jan. 1, 1972, to \$3.00 a share during 1973.

The entire loan is repayable by May 24, 1971.

**Interim Measure**

The new loan agreement, the spokesman said, is only an interim action to meet the financial difficulties IOS has encountered in the past six months, and it is still looking for a long-range solution.

According to the spokesman, IOS is basically interested in an association with local financial institutions in the many countries in which it is operating.

**U.S. Launches Study Of Rail Freight Rates**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced today an immediate investigation into the adequacy of freight rates and charges of all U.S. railroads.

The action followed a petition from Eastern and Western railroads asking for a 15 percent increase in freight rates.

The commission today denied that request but said it would authorize the carriers to file new tariff schedules on not less than 60 days notice, with an effective date no earlier than Nov. 18. The new schedules would be subject to consumer review.

The ICC said its investigation would be coupled with an earlier freight rate increase that is still pending. Hearings are due to begin Sept. 21.

## Pan Am May Quit Manhattan

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Pan American World Airways is weighing the possibility of moving all or part of its administrative operations from New York City to the suburbs.

A three-and-a-half-month study of the possible benefits and disadvantages of a move from the 58-story Pan Am Building in midtown (photo above) is under way by Neilish M. Holley, president and chief executive officer.

Randall Kirk, a Pan Am vice-president, who supervised the study, emphasized that no decision had been made to leave New York.

"There were really no encumbrances—only preliminary data that can be used to make a decision," he said.

Pan Am moved its headquarters from Manhattan, it would join a growing number of major companies that have made such a move in recent years, including General Foods, International Business Machines and Xerox.

Lufthansa and Iberia recently have announced plans to move their United States headquarters out of Manhattan's high-rent district to points in Long Island.

The reasons cited for leaving Manhattan also include city taxes, congestion and communistic problems.

Pan Am owns 55 percent of the stock in Grand Central Building Inc., which owns the Pan Am Building. The skyscraper is just seven years old.

## Fed Presses Policy Easing Money Supply

### Latest Totals Growing At More Rapid Rate

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT).—

The Federal Reserve System pressed its policy of monetary expansion during the last two weeks, banking data published yesterday showed.

The monetary aggregates—the broad totals that measure the availability of funds in the economy—all showed a tendency to grow at a more rapid rate than had been characteristic recently.

In particular, the totals that are heavily influenced by commercial-bank time deposits expanded at exceptionally rapid rates. In late June, the total of the default of the Penn Central Transportation Co., the Fed suspended the interest-rate ceilings on large 30- to 90-day time deposits and the banks have wasted no time in bidding for funds.

**Dow Ticks Off**

Since Aug. 18, when the market shook off its late-summer lethargy, the Dow has climbed 64 1/2 points.

Turnover, as well as prices, boomed on the NYSE, to a total of 15.36 million shares—an incredible turnover for the session prior to a long weekend, when many brokers and clients are already vacation-bound.

The tape ran three minutes late at the closing bell, something that has not happened since June 2.

A pair of former speculative favorites surged to the top of the active list in dramatic fashion—Occidental Petroleum on word it has settled on prices with the Libyan government, and Natomas, soaring 9 to 58 1/2 for an 18 1/2 gain for the full week, right on the heels of last week's advance of 8 1/8 points.

The strength in Natomas was touched off by a company announcement last Tuesday of an oil discovery off the shores of Sumatra. Its record price was 130 1/2 last year, while the 1970 low was 13 1/8, and high, 65 1/4.

Short covering by traders prior to the holiday weekend helped to

the market's recovery.

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The strength in

# New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — Stocks and Sts. Net High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First High Low Last Chg.

(Continued from Page 8)

— 1970 — Stocks and Sts. Net High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First High Low Last Chg.

37's 26 TexGast 1.46 49 261/2 341/2 351/2 361/2 16 + 26

37's 27 TexSh Tr 1.52 12 23/2 24 24 24 + 2

25 11 ShelterCo. 10 16 15/2 14 15/2 15 15/2 + 1

25 12 Sherrill Corp. 1.35 1 10/2 12/2 12/2 12/2 14 - 1

27 16 SherwinW 1.35 1 10/2 12/2 12/2 12/2 14 - 1

30 363 SherW pf4.00 135 69/2 71 69/2 71 71 + 1

41 17 SherW pf6.00 145 24/2 24 24 24 + 2

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Rosewall, Emerson Gain

## Pancho Advances In Open Tennis

**FOREST HILLS, N.Y.**, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Pancho Gonzales, trying to show he can win in long tournaments, whipped young Roscoe Waters' Kotekoff, 7-5, 6-3, 7-5, today to gain the third round of the U.S. Open tennis championship.

The 42-year-old Gonzales was forced into two sudden-death tie-breakers by Kotekoff, 22, at the West Side Tennis Club. When it was over, Pancho moaned, "The nervous strain is too much. I may have a heart attack."

Although he won the first nine point tie-breaker, 5-3, and the second, 5-2, Gonzales seeded No. 14, said he didn't care for the system because "I feel I use more energy in those eight or nine points and get more tired than I do in the rest of the set."

Gonzales, who won at Forest Hills in 1948 and 1949, next meets another old-timer, Yugoslav's Nikita Pilic, the No. 18 seed, who beat Australia's Bob Carmichael, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.

**U.S. Open Results**

**MEN'S SINGLE (Second Round)**  
Tony Roche, Australia, d. Mart Cox, England, 6-4, 7-6, 6-4; Fred Stolle, Australia, d. Paquito Gutiérrez, Ecuador, 6-1, 6-2; Roger Taylor, England, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6; Jim McManus, U.S., d. Tomas Koch, Brazil, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4; Jim Coates, U.K., d. Frank Prochek, U.S., 7-6, 6-3, 6-4; Dennis Ralston, South Africa, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

Clark Graebner, U.S., d. Ray Eddle, Australia, 6-1, 6-4, 7-6; Gene Segel, U.S., best Haroon Rahim, Pakistan, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; Juan Sanguino, Mexico, 6-3, 6-2; John Cooper, Australia, d. Sonny Farn, New Zealand, 6-4, 7-5; Dennis Ralston, U.S., d. George Correa, France, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3; Dennis Ralston, U.S., d. Jim Coates, U.K., 6-4, 6-2; Arthur Ashe, U.S., d. Roger Turner, U.S., 6-7, 6-4, 6-4; Rod Laver, Australia, d. Alan Stone, Australia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

**WOMEN'S SINGLE (First Round)**  
Margaret Court, Australia, d. Pam Austin, U.S., 6-1, 6-0; Patti Hogan, d. Janice Ambrus, Australia, 6-4, 6-1; Judy Dalton, Australia, d. Linda Tuer, U.S., d. Laurie Turner, U.S., 6-3, 6-3; Helen Couris, Australia, d. Margaret Cooper, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Stephanie Johnson, U.S., d. Sally Holdsworth, U.K., 6-4, 6-2; Olga Korbut, Russia, d. Lita Leon, Indonesia, 6-7, 6-4; Peaches Bartkowicz, U.S., d. Ingrid Bentler, Sweden, 6-3, 6-2; Connie Durr, France, d. Mary Ann Curtis, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Connie Green, U.S., d. Linda Tuer, U.S., 6-3, 6-4.

Kerry Melville, Australia, d. Becky West, U.S., 6-3, 6-1; Carol Martinez, d. Marina Krushina, Russia, 6-3, 6-4; Leyla Kurnaz, Turkey, d. Kristi Klemmer, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Barbara Anderson, U.S., d. Keiko Murakami, Japan, 6-3, 6-4; Connie Capone, U.S., d. Maria Guzman, Ecuador, by default.

Christine Saether, Sweden, d. Michaela Wadensjö, Sweden, 6-3, 6-2; Barbara Ward, England, d. Paul O'Hearn, U.S., 6-1, 6-1; Mall Truman, England, d. Sue Vinton, U.S., 6-3, 6-2; Eliza Pandi, U.S., d. Connie Madsen, England, 6-4, 6-2; Karen Smith, U.S., d. Chris Finch, France, 6-3, 6-4.

Gal Chanaian, France, d. Denise Case, U.S., 6-3, 6-4; Barbara Hart, U.S., d. Valerie Ziegler, U.S., 6-3, 6-4; Jane O'Hara, Canada, d. Lenya Kaligis, Indonesia, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4; Pamela Tregear, U.S., d. Connie Madsen, England, 6-3, 6-1; Kathi Hart, U.S., d. Gail Hansen, U.S., 6-3, 6-4; Nancy Richey, U.S., d. Laura Dupont, U.S., 6-3, 6-2.

**U.S. Finally Gains 1st Gold Medal In Games Track**

**TURIN, Italy**, Sept. 4 (UPI)—The United States managed to win its first medal in track and field today and increased its gold-medal lead to two over Russia in the World University Games.

The East Germans won three more gold medals in track events.

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The East Germans won three more gold

Art Buchwald

## A School for Porters

**MARTHA'S VINEYARD.** — Many air travelers have noticed that their luggage has been getting more of a bashing recently than it has in the past. This is no accident. Most airline luggage handlers must now go to school before an airline will allow them to touch a piece of baggage.

I was fortunate to visit the Dent Airline Luggage and Freight Handlers School in St. Louis last week.

The Dent school trains most of the airline baggage handlers in the United States. Mr. Dent, founder and president of the school, took me out on a large playing field the size of a football gridiron. Several classes were in session. The teachers all wore baseball caps and sweatshirts, and had white stripes around their necks. The pupils were dressed in white coveralls. In the first class we stopped to watch, students were throwing pieces of luggage to each other.

"All right, let's throw them a little harder," the coach yelled. "What are you guys, a bunch of cream puffs? You there, Pitowsky. You're not supposed to catch every bag. Drop a few."

Pitowsky dropped the next one and it broke open, scattering clothes all over the field.

### Edinburgh Festival Drops Miller Film

**LONDON.** Sept. 4—(Reuters).—The sexy Danish film "Quiet Days in Clichy," based on a book by American novelist Henry Miller, has been withdrawn from the Edinburgh Film Festival.

Festival director Murry Grigo said, "We had to withdraw 'Clichy' because it was on a list of films we thought might be controversial."

He said that since the picture had not been seen and graded by the British Board of Film Censors, and local magistrates had not been able to see it in advance, it was decided to withdraw it.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

"Beautiful," the coach yelled. "Now you've got it." "We use real luggage," Mr. Dent said proudly. "We simulate every possible situation a luggage handler will face."

"Ryan, you're catching the bags with two hands," the coach yelled. "You'll never break any that way. How many times have I told you to use only one hand when trying to catch a piece of luggage?"

We walked on down the field and came to a 16-foot tower. Several men were on the tower, dropping boxes marked "Fragile" to the ground.

"The object of this exercise," said Mr. Dent, "is for the men to get used to dropping fragile packages from great heights."

"But nobody's catching the packages," I said.

"Of course not," Mr. Dent chuckled. We went over to the coach who was inspecting each box after it was dropped.

"Claremont," he yelled up to the tower, "these scientific instruments are still intact. What are you using for a throwing arm?"

"I threw them as hard as I could," Claremont yelled back. "Well, put some spin on it the next time."

Claremont threw another box and we heard the glass shattering. The coach nodded his head.

"Good boy."

The next group we came to was running an obstacle course. Pieces of luggage were strewn on the field and the men had to jump from one piece of luggage to another without touching their heavy work boots hitting the ground. The hinges were broken on most of the bags and the locks were crushed.

"After running the 100-yard course, stomping on the luggage," Mr. Dent said, "the men then have to throw a 40-pound bag 15 yards, kick a cosmetic case 25 yards and thrust a sharp object through a canvas suitcase, blindfolded."

"You're doing wonderful work here," I told Mr. Dent.

"When a man finishes our school," Mr. Dent said, as he picked up a broken camera that had fallen out of a bag, "he is certified to work as a baggage handler for any airline in the world."

### AUTOMOBILES

**TANIGUCHI.** French 50cc 1970 TRIUMPH TIGER AXE 4,000 km. \$2,800. Mr. Wolter, Paris. Tel.: 48-81-81.

**OPPORTUNITY.** NEEDS 200 STAFF. REPAIRS, PAINTING, REPAIRS, REPAIRS, black leather upholstery, recently overhauled. TU inspection. Tel. 67-71-11. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. Contract: Oberlin, H.A.D., D-6078 Neu-Isenburg Frankfurt/M. Tel. 0610-21-11. 1970 model. 2,000 km. immaculate! Belgian TT registration.

**TEMPLE FIELDINGS TRAVEL GUIDE** and see how he raves about our old world. And you'll be pleased for a lifetime!

**MARLAU - Rey Francisco 8.**

NADRID. PS We're Americans, enjoying living and working in Spain for the past twenty years!

**DISCOUNT** up to 35% **PERFTIMES** to buy **SHOPPING SACK** HILTON and EIFFEL TOWER. 8 Av. S. Art. Suisse, Paris. Free Cognac with this ad.

**ME TWO LONGAS BENEFICENT NOCTES**, Lycra, 100% cotton, S. G. Coton. S.R. It's not a very satisfactory arrangement. Please contact urgently TED.

**I NORMAN SMITH** am no longer responsible for the death of my wife CLAUDIA, BRITISH AIRWAYS. I am well and have a good holiday. Money.

**DON WHITE** I don't like to hurt anyone in any way. I don't like to hurt myself.

**FREE LODGINGS** comfort to FOREIGN STUDENTS in exchange for language lessons. Tel. Petrus: 22-22-23-3.

### SERVICES

**THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINERS** of the International Federation of Sportsmen are not prepared to serve your company regardless of product, location or training. We offer you the best training techniques that helped make the IOS sales force the world's most effective sales force. Tel. 02-22-22-22-22. Education and Training Corp., 17 Chemin du Bouchet, Genve, Switzerland, 1211.

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**FURNITURE WANTED** by U.S. Lawyer. Tel. 01-730-42-22. Fax. 01-730-42-22. Maran: 22-2-4-4-4. Paris.

**TRANSFERRING** back to States, selling

large TV 110-220 V. Student's room furniture. Best offer. Call: 551-62-52.

**ANTTIQUES**

**FOR SALE** antique flower pot made at Clay Pits pottery, Bawtry, dated 1671.

Antique pair water color paintings by Albrecht Dürer, 15th century.

Antique silverware, glass, etc. Please write: Mrs. Wilcox, 86 Cen-

tre Royal, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, Wales.

**ANTIQUES MARKET**—The biggest choice of antique and antiques in Europe. Open daily. Tel. 01-730-42-22. New address: 1000 miles, antiques, art collection, books, etc. Tel. 01-730-42-22. Quick lunch, 231 Rue Louise, Brussels.

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